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**1** Table compression for tree automata 85%  
 Jürgen Börstler, Ulrich Mönkkönen, Inhard Wilhelm  
**ACM Transactions on Programming Languages and Systems (TOPLAS)** July 1991  
 Volume 13 Issue 3

**2** Unified versioning through feature logic 82%  
 Andreas Zeller, Gregor Snelting  
**ACM Transactions on Software Engineering and Methodology (TOSEM)** October 1997  
 Volume 6 Issue 4  
 Software configuration management (SCM) suffers from tight coupling between SCM versioning models and the imposed SCM processes. In order to adapt SCM tools to SCM processes, rather than vice versa, we propose a unified versioning model, the version set model. Version sets denote versions, components, and configurations by feature terms, that is,  $F ::= \text{unit} \mid \text{unit} \text{ over } (\text{feature} : \text{value})\text{-attributions}$ . Through feature logic, we ...

**3** Extending attribute grammars to support programming-in-the-large 82%  
 Josephine Micallef, Gail E. Kaiser  
**ACM Transactions on Programming Languages and Systems (TOPLAS)** September 1994  
 Volume 16 Issue 5  
 Attribute grammars add specification of static semantic properties to context-free grammars, which, in turn, describe the syntactic structure of program units. However, context-free grammars cannot express programming-in-the-large features common in modern programming languages, including unordered collections of units, included units, and sharing of included units. We present extensions to context-free grammars, and corresponding extensions to attribute grammars, suitable for defining such ...

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**4 A truly generative semantics-directed compiler generator** 80%

 Harald Ganzinger , Robert Giegerich , Ulrich Möncke , Reinhard Wilhelm  
**ACM SIGPLAN Notices , Proceedings of the 1982 SIGPLAN symposium on Compiler construction** June 1982  
 Volume 17 Issue 6

This paper describes semantic processing in the compiler generating system MUG2. MUG2 accepts high-level descriptions of the semantics of a programming language including full runtime semantics, data flow analysis, and optimizing transformations. This distinguishes MUG2 from systems such as YACC [Joh75], HLP [HLP78], PQCC [PQC79], or its own former version [GRW77] with respect to expressive power and convenience. In this respect MUG2 comes close to semantics-directed systems such as [Mos76 ...]

**5 Code generation using tree matching and dynamic programming** 80%

 Alfred V. Aho , Mahadevan Ganapathi , Steven W. K. Tjiang  
**ACM Transactions on Programming Languages and Systems (TOPLAS)** October 1989  
 Volume 11 Issue 4

Compiler-component generators, such as lexical analyzer generators and parser generators, have long been used to facilitate the construction of compilers. A tree-manipulation language called twig has been developed to help construct efficient code generators. Twig transforms a tree-translation scheme into a code generator that combines a fast top-down tree pattern matching algorithm with dynamic programming. Twig has been used to specify an ...

**6 Tree transformation techniques and experiences** 80%

 S. E. Keller , J. A. Perkins , T. F. Pavton , S. P. Marrinly  
**ACM SIGPLAN Notices , Proceedings of the 1984 SIGPLAN symposium on Compiler construction** June 1984  
 Volume 19 Issue 6

A formal description technique for describing transformations from one well-defined language to another is introduced. A TT-grammar contains context-free grammars for describing the syntax of both languages. The transformation between the languages is described by a relation-type construction from the grammars. The TT-grammar is supported by an automatic tool, SSAGS, a translator writing system based on attribute grammars and LISP. The tool currently supports certain classes of TT-grammars. SSAGS a ...

**7 Pattern Matching in Trees** 80%

 Christoph M. Hoffmann , Michael J. O'Donnell  
**Journal of the ACM (JACM)** January 1982  
 Volume 29 Issue 1

**8 An improvement to bottom-up tree pattern matching** 80%

 D. R. Chase  
**Proceedings of the 14th ACM SIGACT SIGPLAN symposium on Principles of programming languages** February 1985

**9 A unified version model for configuration management** 80%

 Andreas Zeller  
**ACM SIGSOFT Software Engineering Notes , Proceedings of the 3rd ACM SIGSOFT**

**symposium on Foundations of software engineering October 1995**  
Volume 20 Issue 4

**10 Software reuse**

80%

 Charles W. Krueger

**ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)** June 1992

Volume 24 Issue 2

Software reuse is the process of creating software systems from existing software rather than building new systems from scratch. This simple yet powerful vision was introduced in 1968 by B. W. Kernighan, Kernighan, however, failed to become a standard software engineering practice. In an attempt to understand why, researchers have renewed their interest in software reuse and in the obstacles to implementing it. This paper surveys the different approaches to software reuse found in the ...

**11 Version control in families of large programs**

77%

 J. F. H. Winkler

**Proceedings of the 9th international conference on Software Engineering** March 1987

Programs products are quite often families of large and modular programs. Modern programming languages support the formulation of such program families only partially. At the time B. W. Kernighan, Kernighan, was not able to describe different revisions, variants, and versions of programs in blocks and whole programs. This paper presents a proposal for a language for version information as part of the program text. In contrast to C, C++ and C#, the versioning part of a program building block ...

**12 Techniques and languages for specifying and mapping generic informations** 77%

 systems: a case study

Silke Eckstein , Peter Ahlbrecht , Karl Neumann

**ACM SIGSOFT Software Engineering Notes , Proceedings of the 2001 symposium on Software reusability: putting software reuse in context** May 2001

Volume 26 Issue 3

When creating a family of systems, i.e. several systems of similar type which differ within some aspects, it is often better to design them to express these differences already at the level of the specification. This way, it is possible to obtain systems from it which are ready to run. The use of parameterized families may lead to substantial progress in this area. This report explores the aspects of parameterization concepts at the specification level, which can be used to generate variants of a system, and gene ...

**13 Developing laboratory software in a distributed computing laboratory**

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 repository: guidelines, recommendations, and sample labs

Daniel Joyce , Deborah Klock , Jill Gaskins , Balwals , Elliot Koffman , Wolfgang Kreuzer , Cary Laxer , Kenneth Loosie , Paul S. Minton , R. Alan Whitehurst

**ACM SIGCUE Outlook** October 1997

Volume 25 Issue 4

**14 Developing laboratory software in a distributed computing laboratory**

77%

 repository: guidelines, recommendations, and sample labs (report of the ITICSE '97 working group on developing laboratory materials for computing courses)

Daniel Joyce , Deborah Klock , Jill Gaskins , Balwals , Elliot Koffman , Wolfgang Kreuzer ,

Cary Laxer, Kenneth Loose, Erik L. Sjöberg, J. R. Alan Whitelhurst

## **The supplemental proceedings of the conference on Integrating technology into computer science education: working group reports and supplemental proceedings June 1997**

15 Reengineering of configuration systems with mathematical concept analysis 77%



Gregor Snelting

ACM Transactions on Software Engineering and Methodology (TOSEM) April 1996

Volume 5 Issue 2

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